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BOOK NOTES

Kønstlivet i Opdragelsen. P. F. LANGE. 2. Oplag, Aarhus, 1909. pp. 78.

This little work on "The Sexual Life in Education," is by one who has had some seven years' experience as a teacher in Denmark. The author, now a school-inspector, has been professor in Sorø College and also Vice-President of Marselisborg College. Professor Lange's chief conclusions are as follows:

1. Lying and fabrication are absolutely evil here. Children ought to have open and truthful information from their parents, as soon as their questions are asked out of real interest.
2. At school the textbooks used by the children in natural history ought to give the necessary data concerning sexual conditions.
3. Co-education of boys and girls is a hindrance to really intelligent treatment of this question.
4. There exists no proof whatever that the healthy child can incur serious injury to his physical or his mental health through occasional masturbation.
5. There is abundant, irrefutable proof that children, who have been frightened by exaggerated and untruthful stories of the evil effects of masturbation have from the fear induced suffered greatly both in bodily and in mental health.
6. The most dangerous and most injurious effects are observed on those occasions when the child is suffering simultaneously from sexual and religious afflictions.
7. The chief task of parents is preventive. It consists principally in giving the child reasonable physical and mental instruction. If there is direct interference, it must be with caution and gentleness.
8. It is most important that the child should not make to others, and particularly not to himself, promises which he cannot keep.
9. The school has, in relation to the question of masturbation, no direct task.
10. When boys go out into practical life, they ought to be given, either on the part of the home or on that of the school, full information as to the ease with which sexual disease may be acquired and the great dangers therein both to themselves and to others.
11. First and last, meanwhile, come the relations of trust and confidence between parents and children. Not glittering, waste moral preachings, but life lived together with children and for them.
12. A natural consequence of the commandment, "Thou shalt honor thy father and thy mother," is, "Thou shalt honor thy children."

A. F. C.

The Sexual Life of Our Time: its Relation to Modern Civilization.

By IWAN BLOCH. Translated from the 6th German edition by M. Eden Paul. Rebman, Ltd., London, 1909. pp. 790.

The author's aim in writing this book was to compile a pretty complete encyclopedia on the sexual sciences. It certainly is the most comprehensive work on the subject which is extant in English, treating nearly all the various aspects of it and with remarkable plainness and detail. The author does not address himself to special topics and is therefore less exhaustive upon these than writers like Havelock Ellis.

Pubertät und Schule, von A. CRAMER. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig und Berlin, 1910. 16 p. (Schriften des deutschen Ausschusses für den mathematischen und naturwissenschaftlichen Unterricht. Heft 4.)

The chief thesis of this work is that the school does not exist to benefit psychopathic individuals, but that teachers of the future must be more or less acquainted with the clinic of puberty, in order to understand their children in general during their most critical period of life, and in order to distinguish between what is normal and what is abnormal in them.

Studies in the Psychology of Sex, by HAVELOCK ELLIS. Volume 6, Sex in Relation to Society. Davis, Philadelphia, 1910. 656 p.

In his previous five volumes of studies, the author has dealt with the sex impulse mainly in relation to its object, leaving out of account the external persons and the environmental influences. In this volume he now considers its relations to society and discusses in a more summary way the manifold, important problems that are presented. The previous work entered a more or less neglected field, which required analytic care and precision; but the ground covered by this volume is more worked. It treats of the mother and her child, sexual education, nakedness, evaluation of sex love, the function of chastity, the problem of abstinence, prostitution, the conquest of venereal diseases, sexual morality, marriage, the art of love and the science of procreation.

Das sexuelle Problem und seine moderne Krise, von E. MERTENS. M. Kupferschmid, München, 1910. 474 p.

The author first treats of propagation in animals and plants, of the human organs, of pre-marital hygiene and regimen for boys and girls, the ethnology and early history of marriage, sexual hygiene within it, prostitution, diseases, abnormalities, stages of development, with final sections on the right of motherhood, free love, flirtation, emancipation of women and sexual education.

The Sexual Life of Woman, by E. HEINRICH KISCH. Authorized translation into English by M. Eden Paul. Rebman Company, New York, 1910. 686 p.

The writer treats first the sexual epoch of the menarche—its retardation, acceleration and its pathology generally, the causes of the determination of sex, fertility, sterility, various abnormalities, the age of senescence—its normality and pathology. The work is enriched by ninety-seven cuts.

Die Syphilis der Unschuldigen (Syphilis Insontium), von OSKAR SCHEUER. Berlin, Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1910. 239 p.

Although the author is a professor of sex and skin diseases, his book has a certain pathos for it is devoted largely to a description of cases where syphilis has been pandemic, that is, epidemic or endemic, and where it has been sporadic in various senses, and a description of very many ways by which in the modern clinic it is found to be imparted to the innocent.

Die Psychoneurosen und ihre seelische Behandlung, von PAUL DUBOIS. Uebersetzt von Dr. med. Ringier in Kirchdorf bei Bern. Vorrede von Dr. Déjerine. Zweite durchgesehene Auflage. Bern, A. Francke, 1910. pp. 484.

This book consists of a course of five and thirty lectures delivered in the University of Bern. The author is well known as being not

only a physician, but a psychologist and deserves to be reckoned as one of the pioneers of the new psychic treatment of disease. Some of the cases herein described are of great interest and, indeed, have become almost classical in clinical literature. Great stress is laid upon ethical dialectics, upon self-control, upon the doctrine that virtue is knowledge, upon moral insight, discipline, dialectics of pure feeling over against that of pure reason. The author freely grants that there are various forms of neurasthenia that cannot be healed by psychotherapy and upon which suggestion and belief, conviction, persuasion have little power.

Psychische Grenzzustände, von Dr. CARL PHILMAN. Zweite durchgesehene Auflage. Friedrich Cohen, Bonn, 1910. pp. 316.

This is an interesting study of borderline or marginal phenomena, dealing with such very diverse themes as criminals, suicides, regicides, Cæsarian illusions, sex abnormalities, drunkards, bums, vagabonds, liars, querulants, victims of passion, pride, jealousy, peculiar people, fools, imperative ideas, hypnotism, illusions, ecstasies, seers and prophetesses, witches and possessed, psychic epidemics, etc.

Grundlagen für das Verständnis krankhafter Seelenzustände beim Kinde, von Dr. med. HERMANN. Hermann Beyer & Söhne, Langensalza, 1910. 180 p.

The author first treats of the brain, of concepts and thoughts and their disturbances; then of feeling, striving, willing, acting and their disturbances. This constitutes the general part. He then considers traits of degeneration in the different faculties, their most frequent types in children, congenital weak-mindedness and acquired disturbances, epilepsy, etc.

Wahnsinnige als Herrscher und Führer der Völker, von WILHELM HENCKEL. Otto Gmelin, München, 1910. 167 p.

These psychiatric historical studies are five in number: the first treats of Peter the third of Russia; the second of Paul the first of Russia; Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon; Saul, king of Israel; and the last of Ludwig second, king of Bavaria.

Abnormal Psychology, by ISADOR H. CORIAT. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York, 1910. pp. 325.

The writer first explores the subconscious, defines it, gives modern theories about it, characterizes its mechanism and how it may become diseased. Then follow chapters on automatic writing and crystal gazing, testing and analyzing the emotions, sleep, dreams, hypnosis and the analysis of mental life with an interesting illustration. Under the diseases of the subconscious, he treats of losses of memory and their restorations, illusions, splitting of personality, hysteria, psychasthenia, neurasthenia, psycho-epileptic attacks. The book is an interesting contribution to the subject that is now greatly engaging the attention of psychologists the world over.

Anti-Pragmatism, by ALBERT SCHINZ. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, 1909. 317 p.

This is a translation, with some modifications, of the author's book on the same subject in French. It is, on the whole, the ablest and most convincing criticism of pragmatism to be found in English. In an appendix the author answers some of the criticisms directed against the French edition of his work.

The Principles of Pragmatism, by H. HEATH BAWDEN. Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston, 1910. 364 p.

The author here brings together many interesting essays of his which have appeared in various places before, and now gives them unity. He does not aim to construct a system but to show how in pragmatism we may establish the basal conceptions of a new philosophy of experience; hence his seven chapters are headed: Philosophy; Experience; Consciousness; Feeling, thinking, truth; Reality; Evolution and the absolute; Mind and matter.

The psychology of reasoning, by W. B. PILLSBURY. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1910. pp. 306.

This volume is based on eight lectures delivered at Columbia University, in 1909. It attempts a brief statement of the place of logical processes, particularly judgment and inference in the concrete individual consciousness, not including the social aspects of reasoning, but its results in action for which the author refers to Baldwin and Dewey respectively. The chapters are the place of reasoning in psychology, belief, meaning and the concept, judgment, judgment and language, inference, proof and the syllogism, the nature of inductive proof, degrees of truth, modality and probability.

The influence of Darwin on philosophy and other essays in contemporary thought, by JOHN DEWEY. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1910. pp. 304.

Besides the introductory lecture of 19 pages which gives its title to the book, the following articles are here printed, or reprinted from other publications: Nature and its Code, a conversation; Intelligence and Morals; the Experimental Theory of Knowledge; the Intellectual Criterion for Truth; a Short Catechism Concerning Truth; Beliefs and Existence; Experience and Objective Idealism; the Postulate of Empiricism; "Consciousness" and Experience; the Significance of the Problem of Knowledge.

Das Wesen des menschlichen Vorstandes und Bewusstseins: nach monistischer und dualistischer Auffassung. Von ALBRECHT RAU. Ernst Reinhardt, München, 1910. pp. 236.

This sums up this very ingenious biologist's theories upon the subject of the nature of consciousness with reference to monism and dualism. It is hard to state concisely his general theory. He holds that the torch of knowledge never goes out so long as there is any preserver or bearer for it and that it is the highest function of the state to provide and to keep investigation absolutely free. Again, all pure psychic reciprocities take place within the single soul and all intercourse of souls one with another is only indirect and mediated in physical ways. What we want is a test of reason by experience and history and to do this is the philosophic problem of the present day. Sense knowledge is the typical form of all kinds of knowledge.

Stoic and Epicurean, by R. D. HICKS. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1910. pp. 412. (Epochs of Philosophy.)

It was a happy thought of this writer to bring the systems of Zeno and Epicurus together to show their fundamental similarity. Both exalted practice above theory and gave to sense and experience their full weight. Both were crude forms of realism such as the temper of the age in its reactions from extreme intellectualism favored. The success of the schools, too, was important, reaching its height among the practical Romans. The author has studied the original authors as well as the various recent writers who have gone into the field.

He treats of the earlier Stoics and pantheism; Stoic philosophy and epistemology; Moral idealism; the Teaching of the later Stoics; Epicurus and hedonism; the Atomic theory; the Epicurean theology; Scepticism in the academy; Carneades; Eclecticism; Ænesidemus and the revival of Pyrrhonism.

The philosophy of enlightenment, by JOHN GRIER HIBBEN. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1910. pp. 311. (Epochs of Philosophy.)

After characterizing the age of enlightenment in general, the author begins the serious work of his book by considering Locke's inner and outer world; Berkeley's idealism; Hume's scepticism; the Materialistic movement in England; Rousseau's philosophy of feeling; the Philosophy of Leibnitz; the Conflict of typical philosophical influences in Germany; the Critical philosophy of Kant; the Practical influences of enlightenment.

The Place of Animals in Human Thought, by The Countess EVELYN MARTINENGO CESARESCO. T. Fisher Unwin, London, 1909. 376 p.

This book owes its origin to the question "whether the psychology of animals has not equally some relation to the science of religions?"—a problem raised by Count Goblet d'Alviella at the Oxford Congress in 1908. The topics treated are: Soul-wandering as it concerns animals, the Greek conception of animals, Animals at Rome, Plutarch the humane, Man and his brother, the Faith of Iran, Zoroastrian zoölogy, a Religion of Ruth, Lines from the Adi Granth, the Hebrew conception of animals, "A people like unto you," the Friend of the creature, Versipelles, the Horse as hero, Animals in Eastern fiction, the Growth of modern ideas about animals. The book is copiously illustrated with photographs from ancient monuments and other animal monuments.

Physiology of the Special Senses, by M. GREENWOOD, JR. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, n. d. 239 p.

This is designed for two classes of readers: students of psychology who wish to know more about the physiological side, who are advised to read in connection C. S. Myers's text-book of experimental psychology, and, second, to the physiologist. The book seeks to fill the gap between the ordinary text-book of psychology and original memoirs. The topics treated are: Fechner's law; Cutaneous sensations generally; Pain; Protopathic and epicutic sensibility; Taste and smell; the Sense of position and movement; Hearing, with historical sketch; the Ear; Comparative anatomy of vision; Retinal processes; Visual adaptation; Theories, trichromatic vision; Dichromatic vision; Historical theories; the Young-Helmholtz theory and hearing; Contrast space. There are 28 figures in the text.

The hygiene of the soul, a memoir of a physician and philosopher. By GUSTAV POLLAK. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1910. pp. 209.

This is a memoir of Feuchtersleben with special reference to his dietetics of the soul first published in 1838 and translated into English by Ouvry in 1852. Feuchtersleben was born in 1806 and died in 1849. Although his chief interest was medicine, he studied philosophy, literature and was a poet of note. The revived interest in psychotherapy makes this work a timely one.

Die mnemischen Empfindungen in ihren Beziehungen zu den Original-empfindungen, von RICHARD SEMON. Erste Fortsetzung der "Mneme." Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1909. pp. 392.

This work is in partial fulfillment of the promise of the author in his first book entitled "Die Mneme"—the preservation principle in

the change of organic processes. He originally intended in this first continuation of his theme to attend solely to the pathology of the mneme, but has here radically modified his plans. After a discussion of terminology and the limitations of his scheme, he discusses in the first part the original sensations, their synchronous phase, single sensations and their associations, defines the idea of the field of sensation, discussing homophony, the akolunthan phase of original sensations. The second part is devoted to mnemonic sensations and describes first the vanishing of the original and the persistence of the engramms. He then discusses the single engramms and their simultaneous complications, the individually acquired treasury of engramms, ecphoria and the various forms of association, components and indiscernibles, the relation of the mnemonic to original sensations and their lapse, repetitions and the conditions of mnemonic homophony, abstractions, differentials, modifications, comparisons, the engraphic action of homophonous components, contrast of original and mnemonic sensations, general results in the sense of simplification and analysis.

Die Insekten in Sage, Sitte und Literatur, von KARL KNOREZ. Annaberg, Sachsen, Grafers Verlag (Richard Liesche), 1910. 151 p.

This is divided into four parts, the bee and honey, the flea and louse, flies and spiders, and all kinds of creepers and fliers.

L'Illusion Paradoxe et le Seuil de Weber, par MARCEL FOUCAULT. Coulet et Fils, Montpellier, 1910. 211 p. (Travaux et Mémoires de Montpellier. Série Littéraire V.)

The first chapter gives a brief history with preliminary experiments, methods and analysis. The second treats of measurements of the threshold, and the third of its conditions.

Klinische Beitrag zur Frage der Alkoholpsychosen, von WILHELM STÖCKER. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1910. 289 p.

This work treats of the following classes of cases with the topics, Epilepsy as the basis of chronic alcoholism; Maniacal-depressive insanity; Dementia præcox; Other psychoses and psychopathies; and Obscure cases. Under these five groups, the author brings together descriptions of many cases.

Naturvölker und Kulturvölker. Ein Beitrag zur Socialpsychologie, von ALFRED VIERKANDT. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1896. 497 p.

This contribution to social psychology is an attempt to contrast the psychic and social life of primitive people with that of civilized and cultured races.

CORRECTION.

In a brief notice of Dr. Otto Lipmann's *Grundriss der Psychologie für Juristen* in the January number of the *Journal*, p. 174, it was inadvertently stated that the fifth chapter of the work dealt with the *Tatbestandsdiagnostik* "from the standpoint of Freud." This statement was unfortunate, as Dr. Lipmann is not at all a pupil of Freud, but on the contrary takes a critical attitude toward "psychoanalysis." Freud and his school make characteristic use of the *Tatbestandsdiagnostik* in seeking to discover psychic complexes *unknown* to the experimenter at the time of the experiment; the workers in legal psychology use it simply to determine whether a complex *known* to the experimenter is also known to the subject of the test.